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NOTE ON THE PLANTS OF WALLOP'S ISLAND,
VIRGINIA

BY W. L. MCATEE

During a visit to Wallop's Island, off the eastern shore of the upper peninsula (Accomac County) of Virginia, from May 23 to June 2, 1913, the writer gathered as complete a collection of plants as possible. His intention was to prepare a report upon them that would fully illustrate the flora of the island at that season. After bringing the collection to Washington, however, and before more than a beginning had been made in identifying it, the whole lot was ruined by the terrific wind and rain storm of July 30, 1913, which smashed the windows of our offices and deluged the interior with more than two inches of rain.

There remained only notes upon the species that had previously been identified. Since it is not likely that the writer will have the opportunity of making another collection at this locality, and since some of the records have interest from the standpoint of geographical distribution, the fragmentary list is herewith presented.

Of all the plants observed on Wallop's Island, the writer will remember longest the yellow thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*). The plants were chiefly low rosettes, but vigorous and luxuriant in appearance, each framing a single very large flower head of a pale but beautiful yellow—to most observers an entirely unexpected hue for a thistle. Another point of interest in connection with this island is the presence of large stumps of *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, *in situ* on the outer beach—a bit of evidence such as is found at many points along the Atlantic coast of fairly recent and probably continuing submergence.

According to oral evidence there was a time, within the memory of men now of middle age, when Wallop's Island had no trees. The largest pine now present is about eighteen inches in diameter. This species of pine (*P. taeda*) is called sap or Virginia pine in this neighborhood, while *P. virginiana*, which grows on the mainland, is known as bastard, spruce or scrub pine. Another interesting local name heard here was kink's bushes for *Baccharis*.

LIST OF SPECIES

<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
<i>Dryopteris thelypteris</i>	<i>Polygonum prolificum</i>
<i>Lorinseria areolata</i>	<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i>
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	<i>Persicaria punctata</i>
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	<i>Salsola kali</i>
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	<i>Sagina decumbens</i>
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>
<i>Capriola dactylon</i>	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	<i>Potentilla monspeliensis</i>
<i>Festuca octoflora</i>	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	<i>Padus virginiana (serotina)</i>
<i>Carex straminea</i>	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i>	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
<i>Myrica carolinensis</i>	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>
<i>Rumex hastatulus</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<i>Hibiscus Moscheutos</i>	<i>Cynthia virginica</i>
<i>Viola primifolia</i>	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>
<i>Opuntia Opuntia</i>	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>
<i>Raimannia humifusa</i>	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
<i>Convolvulus Sepium</i>	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	<i>Senecio tomentosus</i>
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>

NOTES ON SOUTHERN WOODY PLANTS

By W. W. ASHE

Vaccinium Margarettae sp. nov. A shrub forming large patches by means of underground stems; branches 4–6 dm. high, the numerous short spreading or nearly horizontal branchlets crowded at their summits. Season's twig soft pubescent, gla-